

Public Procurement Indicators 2012

DG GROW E4 - Economic Analysis and e-Procurement *

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1 Summary of main facts

This document provides various indicators describing the public procurement market in the European Union and its member states in 2012. The results are presented along with the indicators for the previous three years to illustrate the evolution on the market. The main results are the following:

1. The estimated value of tenders published in TED (including utilities) amounts to 401.68 billion euros, a 5.5 % less than in 2011. Excluding utilities the value of tenders amounts to 328.77 billion euros.
2. The estimate of total general government public procurement expenditure excluding utilities was 1774.65 billion euros in 2012, 1.07 % higher than in 2011.
3. The estimated value of tenders published in TED (including utilities) in 2012 has decreased to a 3.1 % of GDP from the 3.4 % in 2011.
4. Around 20 % of awards published in TED correspond to contract award notices (CANs) below 125 000 euros, the lowest 2012 procurement threshold. However, there is large variability at country level.
5. The 90 % smaller CANs consistently account for less than 20 % of the total value of public procurement published in TED. The 1 % larger CANs account for more than 50 % of procurement.
6. From 2009 to 2011 the concentration of value in larger notices has increased. In 2012 it fell down to 2009 levels. Not all countries show that pattern, however.
7. In some countries contract award notices tend to be notably larger compared to the EU distribution. This pattern does not seem to be related to country size in terms of GDP as it is shown by both larger and smaller countries (UK and Denmark being among the most notable cases).

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2 Methodology

2.1 The value of procurement published in TED

The information concerning monetary magnitudes published in TED is often suffering from the problem of missing values or reporting mistakes (particularly in the form of nonsensical large values). These problems prevent from computing the annual value of public procurement opportunities published in TED as the simple sum of the values of the contract notices (CNs) published. Therefore, a method to impute the missing value of procurement published in TED and a correction for outliers is needed.

The method to compute the estimated value of procurement published in TED remains essentially unchanged in respect to previous editions:¹ for each category of works, supplies and services, the number of CNs of less than 100 million euros (ignoring cancellations) is multiplied by the average value of the CANs between 4500 and 100 million euros published during the year. For the member states publishing a smaller number of CNs and CANs these averages are based on all CANs published during the last four years (2009-2012) in order to have more reliable estimations. The member states concerned by this rule are: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia. CANs of more than 100 million euros are excluded from the computation these averages and are taken at their full value. In order to control for outliers, the value of these larger notices is manually checked and corrected if necessary.

Prices from contract award notices for services listed in Annex II B of Directive 2004/18/EC, Annex XVII B of Directive 2004/17/EC or Annex II of Directive 2009/81/EC which have not been competitively tendered and for which contract notices have not been published are not used to establish the averages.

However, contracts for services listed in Annex II B of Directive 2004/18/EC, Annex XVII B of Directive 2004/17/EC or Annex II of Directive 2009/81/EC for which a contract notice has been published and which have effectively been competitively tendered have been included in the total.

2.2 Total public procurement expenditure on works, goods and services

The estimate of total expenditure on works, goods and services for the general government sector can be interpreted as a measure of the total volume of public procurement, excluding utilities. For this reason, this aggregate has been renamed as “total public procurement expenditure”. Nevertheless, this renaming does not imply any change in the way this magnitude is computed.² These figures include expenditure on items which are clearly exempt under the public procurement Directives 2004/17/EC and 2004/18/EC, such as fuel for energy generation, as well as other excluded items such as the purchase of land or existing buildings and contracts below the thresholds of the Directives. They include

¹See for instance the 2011 report at: http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/publicprocurement/docs/modernising_rules/public-procurement-indicators-2011_en.pdf

²It is the sum, for the Eurostat series “gov_a_main”, of the aggregates P2 (intermediate consumption), P51 (Gross fixed capital formation) and D6311_D63121_D63131PAY (social transfers in kind related to expenditure on products supplied to households via market producers) for the “general government sector” of “main aggregates of general government”.

estimates of expenditure by sectors excluded under Article 30 of Directive 2004/17/EC. They also include, for example, the costs of health care and medical products reimbursed through statutory health insurance funds or by government.³

However, in this report, unlike in previous editions, the total expenditure by utilities is no longer included due to the questionable reliability of the available figures. Therefore, this methodological change will induce a jump between the value of total public procurement expenditure published in this report and previous ones.

2.3 Contract award notice size and the concentration of procurement in TED across the EU

In order to provide a more comprehensive picture of the patterns of procurement across member states, the report includes the density functions (figures 2 to 6), the cumulative density functions (CDFs, figures 7 to 11) and Lorenz curves (figures 1 and 12 to 18) of awards. Member states are ordered by GDP size. The density functions and CDFs show how frequent different values of notices are. The Lorenz curves inform about how the total monetary volume of TED procurement is distributed across different sizes of CANs. For instance, they permit to assess to what extent the TED procurement of a given country is more or less concentrated in its larger notices.

All of these figures are computed using only the information from CANs (standard forms 3, 6 and 18, therefore including utilities and defence) which have their monetary value reported in TED. CANs with missing value or with reported value equal zero are excluded. For each distribution and cumulative density function figure, the EU density is displayed to facilitate the comparison with member states.

2.4 Below threshold publication in TED

Tables (7) to (10) are intended to provide a basic insight into the importance of below-the-threshold publication in TED. They show the number of awards of CANs published in TED with non-zero or non-missing value and the percentage of awards of CANs with value under 125 000 euros. This is the lowest threshold contemplated by the Directive. Therefore, it can be seen as a simple boundary to characterize below threshold publication.⁴ Differences with real below threshold publication can arise for two reasons: i) Notices of more than 125 000 euros in areas such as public works contracts, subject to higher thresholds, will not be captured by this measure; ii) CNs that exceed the thresholds but are awarded through several CANs, each of them smaller than 125 000 euros, will be treated as below threshold by this measure. Nevertheless, the cut-off point of 125 000 should provide a rough indication of the importance of below threshold publication in terms of number of notices. In contrast with tables (7) to (10), the number of notices reported in tables (4) and (5) is computed using information from contract notices (standard forms 2, 4 when used as a call for competition, 5, 7, 17).

³A fuller explanation and estimates of these various exemptions and exclusions is presented in the Evaluation Report: [Impact and Effectiveness of EU Public Procurement Legislation, SEC\(2011\) 853 final \(Part 1\)](#).

⁴For the exact current values of the thresholds see <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1398241682308&uri=CELEX:32013R1336>

3 Results

The estimated total public procurement expenditure excluding utilities slightly increased at the EU level whereas at country level, it was higher for just half of the member states (Table 1). The estimated value of public procurement published under EU rules, including utilities, has decreased compared to 2011 levels (Table 3) as well as the proportion it represents over GDP (Table 6). The number of contract notices has slightly decreased (Table 4) while the number of awards in contract award notices with non-missing values has increased (Tables 8 and 10). Altogether, this results in lower average value per tender and higher number of CANs per contract notice. Excluding utilities the value of tenders published in TED in 2012 amounts to 328.77 billion euros (Table 5).

In 2012, around 20% of awards published in TED corresponded to contract award notices with a value of less than 125 000 euros (Tables 7 and 9). This percentage has consistently increased in the last four years at EU level. This may be the result of either an increase in the number of contracts below the thresholds published in TED or an increase in the usage of lots.

The density functions for awards in 2012 (Figures 2 to 6) clearly show that the most typical award corresponds to a contract award notice with a value of around 200 000 euros for most member states. However, some countries show some tendency to a bimodal distribution. The second peak tends to be in the region of 5-10 million euros.

The cumulative distribution functions in figures (7) to (11) plot the value of the notices in increasing order (x-axis) against the proportion of notices (y-axis) that have a value lower or equal than the corresponding one in the x-axis. For example, in 2012 in Italy the awards corresponding to CANs with a value of 125 000 euros or less represent approximately a 10% of the total number (not value) of notices, whereas in France they represent approximately a 20%. Generally speaking, the more the distribution is to the right, the larger the proportion of large notices in the total is. The more the distribution is to the left, the larger the proportion of smaller notices in the total is. The x-axis is presented in logarithmic scale for better readability. Therefore, when presented in the figures, larger values are relatively much closer than smaller ones.⁵

Figure (1) shows the inequality in the distribution of published values. The figure should be read as follows: the x-axis displays the awards ordered in value from the smallest to the largest one. The y-axis displays the total value accumulated by the corresponding percentage of notices in the x-axis. For example, in 2012 (solid-blue line) the 92% largest notices accounted for approximately the 20% of the total value published. For the sake of clarity, the figure reports only the results for the interval of the 90% to 99% largest notices. In general, the closer to the lower-right corner the higher the inequality and the closer to the upper-left corner, the lower the inequality. Figure 1 also shows that the inequality at EU has been increasing from 2009 to 2011 and in 2012 it went back to 2009 levels. However, at country level there is no clear pattern: some countries show a trend towards higher concentration (Germany, France, Spain or Lithuania) while others the opposite (Italy, Ireland or Romania).

The cumulative value of CANs smaller than 125 000 euros published in TED is very small compared to the total amount published. The total value of public procurement published corresponds to the largest notices. In 2012 the aggregated value of the 90% smaller notices represented just around 17% of the total value published. In other words,

⁵This does not have any impact on the results presented above or on their interpretation.

the 10 % larger notices account for approximately 83 % of the published value. In fact, the 1 % largest notices accounted for more than 50 % of the total value published in TED in 2012 and in all years between 2009 and 2012 (Figure 1).

The patterns of publication below 125 000 euros differ widely across countries (Figures 2 to 6). Differences do not seem to be due to the size of the economy (measured by GDP). For instance, in 2012, in countries like UK and Denmark, the published notices tend to be of notably larger size than in any other member state. Other countries like Italy, Sweden, Finland, Latvia also show a tendency towards publication of notices of larger values compared to the overall EU distribution. On the contrary, countries like Poland, Germany, Portugal or Czech Republic seem to be below the EU distribution. Finally, countries like Lithuania or Slovenia seem to have a tendency to publish smaller notices, as compared to the EU overall distribution.

Tables

Table 1. Estimate of total public procurement expenditure by general government on works, goods and services (excluding utilities) in billion euros[†]

	year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Belgium	46.03	46.94	49.60	51.68
Bulgaria	4.47	4.39	4.26	4.33
Czech Republic	24.55	24.43	23.95	22.53
Denmark	31.12	32.42	32.39	34.49
Germany	354.35	366.21	377.52	385.31
Estonia	2.03	1.89	2.08	2.50
Ireland	20.26	18.85	16.85	15.85
Greece	31.52	25.75	20.53	18.89
Spain	140.23	135.28	123.77	104.78
France	281.11	288.03	290.61	299.59
Italy	172.80	169.15	167.71	161.79
Cyprus	1.64	1.66	1.59	1.32
Latvia	2.17	2.11	2.47	2.60
Lithuania	3.12	3.56	3.59	3.46
Luxembourg	4.65	5.02	5.08	5.30
Hungary	12.66	13.32	13.04	12.88
Malta	0.53	0.55	0.63	0.71
Netherlands	133.04	134.58	133.61	136.41
Austria	32.05	32.28	32.89	34.08
Poland	40.64	49.83	50.25	47.70
Portugal	21.83	23.84	20.34	17.64
Romania	15.89	15.72	17.07	15.78
Slovenia	4.72	4.78	4.57	4.38
Slovakia	8.13	8.40	8.58	8.40
Finland	29.02	29.78	31.44	33.09
Sweden	48.49	56.88	62.22	66.19
United Kingdom	256.97	267.26	253.91	277.92
EU TOTAL	1724.02	1762.89	1750.55	1769.58

[†] This table continues the information provided in Table 1 of the Public Procurement Indicators 2011 report, the only difference being that here the estimated value for utilities is not included. Therefore, the information in this table is not comparable to previously published one.

Table 2. Total expenditure on works, goods and services (excluding utilities) as % of GDP

	year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Belgium	13.51	13.19	13.43	13.75
Bulgaria	12.80	12.18	11.06	10.85
Czech Republic	17.27	16.29	15.40	14.73
Denmark	13.92	13.72	13.47	14.06
Germany	14.93	14.68	14.46	14.45
Estonia	14.56	13.03	12.85	14.30
Ireland	12.49	11.92	10.36	9.67
Greece	13.64	11.59	9.85	9.77
Spain	13.39	12.94	11.83	10.18
France	14.91	14.87	14.52	14.74
Italy	11.37	10.90	10.61	10.33
Cyprus	9.76	9.53	8.91	7.42
Latvia	11.70	11.71	12.22	11.68
Lithuania	11.71	12.85	11.58	10.51
Luxembourg	13.07	12.78	12.18	12.34
Hungary	13.85	13.83	13.18	13.28
Malta	8.83	8.53	9.38	10.29
Netherlands	23.21	22.93	22.30	22.76
Austria	11.60	11.32	10.99	11.10
Poland	13.08	14.05	13.55	12.50
Portugal	12.95	13.79	11.89	10.68
Romania	13.44	12.64	12.98	12.00
Slovenia	13.33	13.48	12.64	12.40
Slovakia	12.95	12.74	12.43	11.81
Finland	16.84	16.66	16.66	17.20
Sweden	16.58	16.25	16.14	16.23
United Kingdom	16.15	15.43	14.34	14.46
EU average	14.70	14.38	13.86	13.74

Table 3. Estimated value of tenders published in TED (including utilities) in billion euros

	year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Belgium	13.53	10.96	10.93	11.11
Bulgaria	4.14	2.30	2.83	2.44
Czech Republic	7.11	8.07	9.52	10.60
Denmark	8.83	10.28	11.75	15.63
Germany	34.14	32.85	33.79	29.54
Estonia	1.15	1.51	2.62	1.40
Ireland	3.52	3.65	3.49	2.48
Greece	8.70	5.47	4.68	5.16
Spain	35.45	34.06	25.08	18.97
France	73.11	66.71	80.66	66.61
Italy	38.67	53.12	45.91	32.75
Cyprus	1.41	0.90	0.91	0.44
Latvia	1.59	2.06	3.55	1.96
Lithuania	1.29	1.33	1.71	2.19
Luxembourg	0.57	0.61	0.56	0.68
Hungary	5.86	5.52	5.13	7.23
Malta	0.40	0.26	0.29	0.26
Netherlands	11.60	10.92	9.74	12.94
Austria	6.40	6.59	5.53	4.73
Poland	25.54	30.90	28.57	27.06
Portugal	5.75	7.08	3.67	3.06
Romania	7.56	7.60	10.37	9.22
Slovenia	2.12	1.63	1.94	1.38
Slovakia	4.31	7.62	3.98	4.07
Finland	8.36	8.25	8.14	7.88
Sweden	12.43	16.88	15.41	20.09
United Kingdom	96.89	109.88	94.69	101.79
EU TOTAL	420.44	447.03	425.44	401.68

Table 4. The number of contract notices published in TED (including utilities)

	year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Belgium	4371	4557	5477	5105
Bulgaria	1323	1397	1821	2346
Czech Republic	2687	2961	3769	5654
Denmark	1873	2169	2619	2819
Germany	20 694	21 836	22 370	22 641
Estonia	417	636	816	1013
Ireland	1292	1296	1356	1272
Greece	2662	3494	2354	2922
Spain	11 469	10 539	8811	7169
France	43 180	45 315	45 916	44 480
Italy	9410	9699	9544	8470
Cyprus	496	473	458	393
Latvia	694	790	986	1100
Lithuania	1340	1809	2413	2495
Luxembourg	390	399	367	404
Hungary	2777	2741	2640	1666
Malta	311	166	230	258
Netherlands	4340	4032	3949	3823
Austria	3089	2941	3042	3117
Poland	14 161	18 507	21 209	21 474
Portugal	1539	1798	1623	1352
Romania	3859	3676	4001	3987
Slovenia	1310	1280	1485	1354
Slovakia	813	781	1164	1492
Finland	2963	3193	3252	3366
Sweden	4185	4948	5479	6053
United Kingdom	13 182	11 625	11 009	9985
EU TOTAL	154 827	163 058	168 160	166 210

Table 5. Number of contract notices, estimated value of tenders in billion euros published in TED and publication rates in terms of GDP and total public procurement expenditure (excluding utilities)

	2012			# CNs
	Value	% Tot. Exp.	% GDP	
Belgium	8.58	16.60	2.28	4440
Bulgaria	2.38	54.93	5.96	2053
Czech Republic	7.18	31.88	4.70	5243
Denmark	13.76	39.89	5.61	2486
Germany	23.01	5.97	0.86	20 615
Estonia	0.98	39.35	5.63	903
Ireland	1.98	12.51	1.21	1060
Greece	3.41	18.03	1.76	2672
Spain	16.75	15.99	1.63	6553
France	56.57	18.88	2.78	41 243
Italy	25.08	15.50	1.60	7537
Cyprus	0.39	29.77	2.21	346
Latvia	1.50	57.72	6.74	972
Lithuania	1.16	33.43	3.51	2177
Luxembourg	0.55	10.44	1.29	366
Hungary	6.19	48.07	6.38	1395
Malta	0.24	33.78	3.48	237
Netherlands	11.06	8.11	1.85	3488
Austria	3.29	9.65	1.07	2623
Poland	16.84	35.31	4.42	18 511
Portugal	2.53	14.32	1.53	1278
Romania	5.41	34.26	4.11	3221
Slovenia	1.14	26.07	3.23	1180
Slovakia	3.04	36.22	4.28	1393
Finland	6.37	19.24	3.31	3046
Sweden	14.83	22.40	3.64	5567
United Kingdom	94.55	34.02	4.92	9310
TOTAL	328.77	18.53	2.55	149 915

Table 6. Publication rate in terms of GDP (including utilities)

	year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Belgium	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.0
Bulgaria	11.9	6.4	7.3	6.1
Czech Republic	5.0	5.4	6.1	6.9
Denmark	3.9	4.3	4.9	6.4
Germany	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1
Estonia	8.2	10.4	16.2	8.0
Ireland	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.5
Greece	3.8	2.5	2.2	2.7
Spain	3.4	3.3	2.4	1.8
France	3.9	3.4	4.0	3.3
Italy	2.5	3.4	2.9	2.1
Cyprus	8.4	5.2	5.1	2.5
Latvia	8.6	11.4	17.6	8.8
Lithuania	4.8	4.8	5.5	6.7
Luxembourg	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.6
Hungary	6.4	5.7	5.2	7.5
Malta	6.7	4.0	4.3	3.7
Netherlands	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.2
Austria	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.5
Poland	8.2	8.7	7.7	7.1
Portugal	3.4	4.1	2.1	1.9
Romania	6.4	6.1	7.9	7.0
Slovenia	6.0	4.6	5.4	3.9
Slovakia	6.9	11.6	5.8	5.7
Finland	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.1
Sweden	4.2	4.8	4.0	4.9
United Kingdom	6.1	6.3	5.3	5.3
EU average	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.1

Table 7. Percentage of awards corresponding to CANs below 125 000 euros and non-missing value (including utilities)

	year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Belgium	11.9	14.4	13.3	12.4
2. Bulgaria	23.7	28.2	33.6	28.5
3. Czech Republic	31.1	34.0	33.5	30.5
4. Denmark	5.0	6.5	4.5	6.0
5. Germany	17.5	17.3	18.6	17.0
6. Estonia	7.6	10.2	22.7	27.4
7. Ireland	8.6	30.7	19.9	13.7
8. Greece	18.2	15.7	10.1	12.5
9. Spain	5.0	6.0	7.4	9.5
10. France	17.7	19.5	21.6	20.5
12. Italy	4.5	4.8	5.0	6.9
13. Cyprus	10.7	7.2	8.9	10.0
14. Latvia	8.2	14.1	8.8	11.2
15. Lithuania	31.7	18.8	50.1	71.3
16. Luxembourg	11.3	10.6	9.6	6.8
17. Hungary	20.6	23.8	14.4	15.9
18. Malta	23.6	20.9	11.8	16.0
19. Netherlands	7.7	10.1	11.8	17.1
20. Austria	12.8	11.4	12.0	11.8
21. Poland	18.2	18.2	21.1	22.9
22. Portugal	12.3	6.5	7.9	8.4
23. Romania	19.9	16.0	13.0	10.1
24. Slovenia	18.7	21.8	24.7	24.6
25. Slovakia	2.9	2.4	4.7	14.6
26. Finland	7.2	5.8	6.1	6.9
27. Sweden	9.0	7.3	8.1	7.6
28. United Kingdom	7.0	5.4	6.0	5.5
EU average	15.5	16.0	18.2	19.9

Table 8. Total number of awards published in TED corresponding to CANs with non-missing value (including utilities)

	year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Belgium	4358	3682	4031	4927
2. Bulgaria	3798	6039	6519	9890
3. Czech Republic	6236	6491	5883	8102
4. Denmark	2560	2774	2836	3071
5. Germany	17 843	18 920	19 303	19 796
6. Estonia	785	1586	1627	2212
7. Ireland	1001	1045	976	905
8. Greece	3185	2852	3293	3831
9. Spain	19 966	23 449	18 945	15 662
10. France	84 559	85 291	86 458	78 972
12. Italy	16 789	16 887	17 986	19 347
13. Cyprus	891	1100	1048	897
14. Latvia	3884	9944	11 292	10 934
15. Lithuania	4022	7004	9790	14 461
16. Luxembourg	318	265	261	207
17. Hungary	6323	6078	6174	4958
18. Malta	55	296	187	150
19. Netherlands	1968	1933	2179	1859
20. Austria	2157	2537	2322	2203
21. Poland	82 115	95 722	113 912	120 529
22. Portugal	1312	1736	1943	1450
23. Romania	11 608	12 913	18 064	21 708
24. Slovenia	6269	5437	5420	7010
25. Slovakia	1743	1735	1917	3365
26. Finland	5764	6442	6540	6017
27. Sweden	3013	2280	1819	1755
28. United Kingdom	17 405	19 660	20 392	21 496
EU total	309 927	344 098	371 117	385 714

Table 9. Percentage of awards corresponding to CANs below 125 000 euros and non-missing value (excluding utilities and defence)

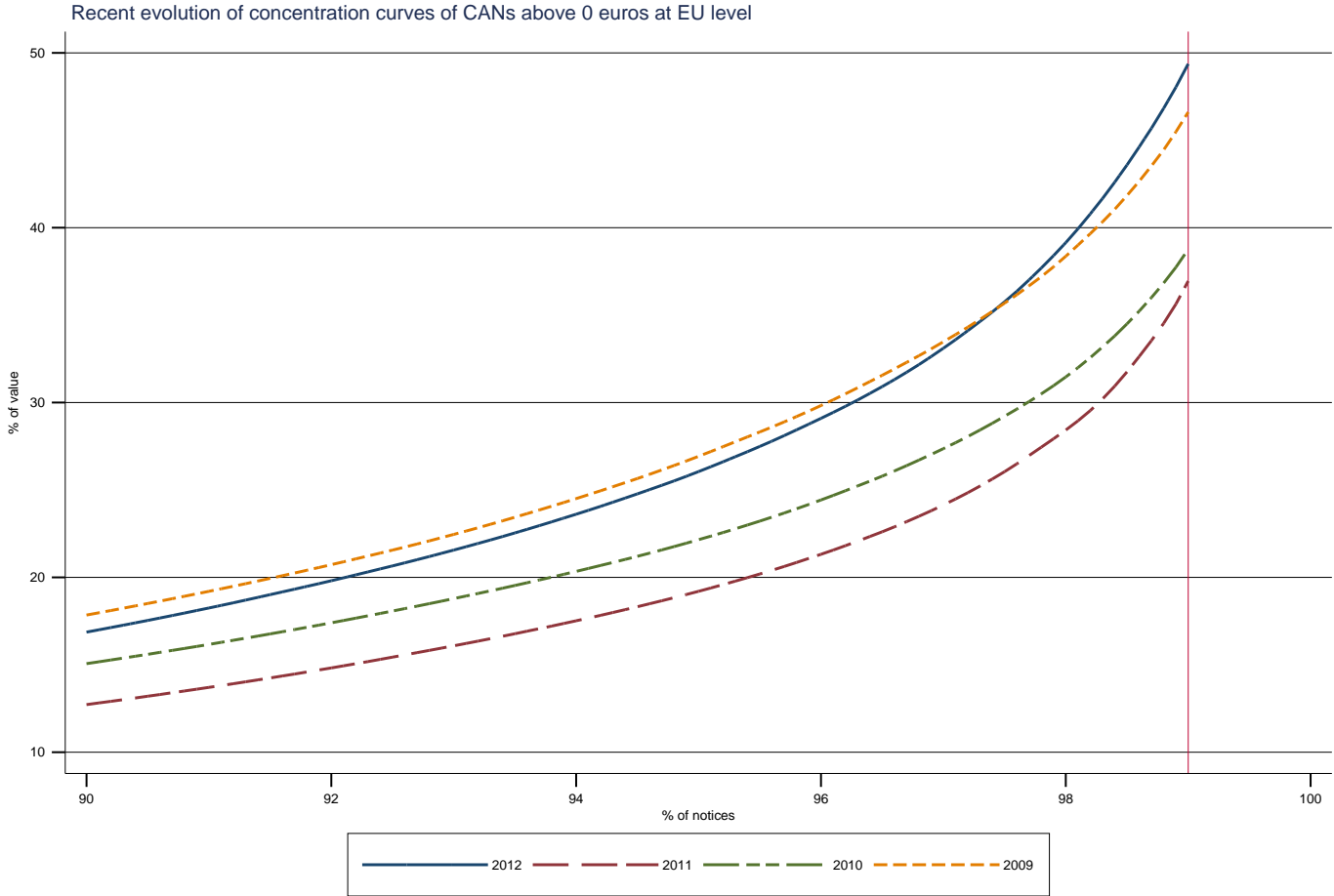
	year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Belgium	13.7	16.4	14.5	13.4
2. Bulgaria	25.0	28.5	34.1	28.0
3. Czech Republic	31.9	36.7	35.7	32.1
4. Denmark	5.1	6.8	4.5	6.0
5. Germany	18.0	17.8	19.0	17.3
6. Estonia	8.5	10.6	24.2	29.2
7. Ireland	8.7	31.2	20.0	13.9
8. Greece	19.0	15.6	11.1	13.1
9. Spain	5.5	6.2	7.6	10.0
10. France	18.1	19.9	21.8	20.8
12. Italy	4.7	5.1	5.5	7.3
13. Cyprus	11.1	6.6	8.9	10.0
14. Latvia	8.8	14.3	9.3	11.1
15. Lithuania	31.8	18.8	51.5	73.5
16. Luxembourg	11.7	11.2	9.7	6.8
17. Hungary	22.6	23.9	15.4	17.5
18. Malta	28.3	18.7	12.5	16.9
19. Netherlands	7.9	10.5	12.4	18.1
20. Austria	13.7	12.4	12.7	12.2
21. Poland	18.8	18.8	21.9	23.6
22. Portugal	12.8	6.5	8.6	8.5
23. Romania	21.4	16.7	13.4	10.1
24. Slovenia	19.0	22.3	25.1	25.3
25. Slovakia	2.8	2.6	4.3	15.6
26. Finland	7.4	5.9	6.3	7.3
27. Sweden	9.3	7.1	8.7	8.6
28. United Kingdom	7.1	5.5	5.9	5.5
EU average	16.1	16.5	18.8	20.4

Table 10. Total number of awards published in TED corresponding to CANs with non-missing value (excluding utilities and defence)

	year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Belgium	3742	3193	3574	4098
2. Bulgaria	3443	5708	6091	9232
3. Czech Republic	5825	5913	5476	7646
4. Denmark	2352	2598	2714	2821
5. Germany	17 060	18 141	18 645	18 782
6. Estonia	662	1453	1448	2039
7. Ireland	959	1029	968	890
8. Greece	2619	2480	2968	3607
9. Spain	17 701	21 639	17 461	14 335
10. France	82 264	82 859	84 395	76 979
12. Italy	15 201	15 120	16 380	17 607
13. Cyprus	854	1061	1004	878
14. Latvia	3497	9722	10 599	10 883
15. Lithuania	3690	6580	9338	13 872
16. Luxembourg	307	250	259	207
17. Hungary	4808	5177	5331	4075
18. Malta	46	268	176	136
19. Netherlands	1907	1846	2050	1730
20. Austria	1966	2305	2157	2033
21. Poland	77 251	90 266	107 134	113 578
22. Portugal	1190	1551	1748	1325
23. Romania	10 523	11 732	16 699	20 580
24. Slovenia	6104	5225	5171	6648
25. Slovakia	1479	1553	1781	3063
26. Finland	5525	6211	6302	5659
27. Sweden	2816	2134	1664	1540
28. United Kingdom	16 946	19 036	19 611	20 929
EU total	290 737	325 050	351 144	365 172

Figures

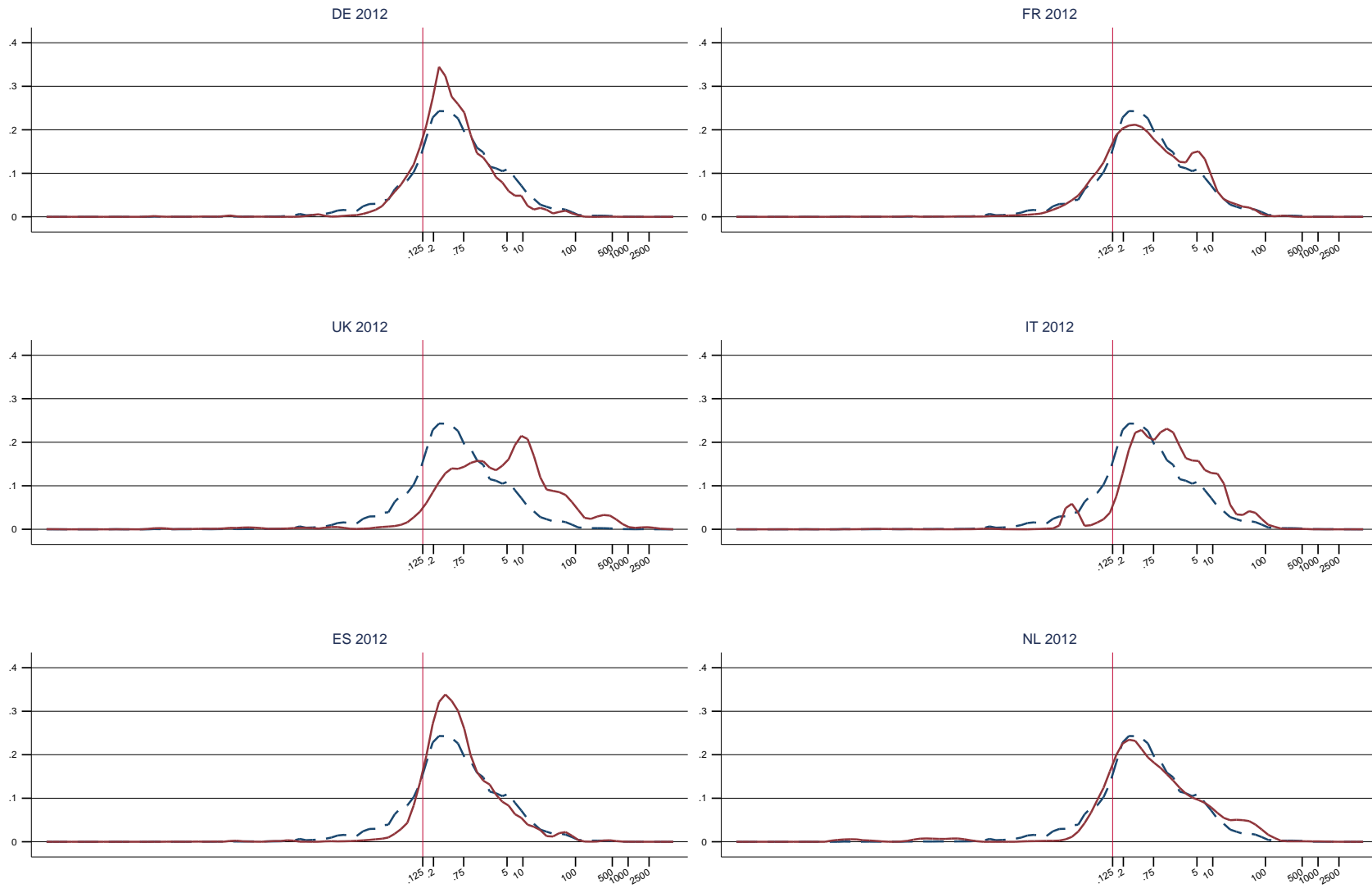
Figure 1



Density functions

Figure 2

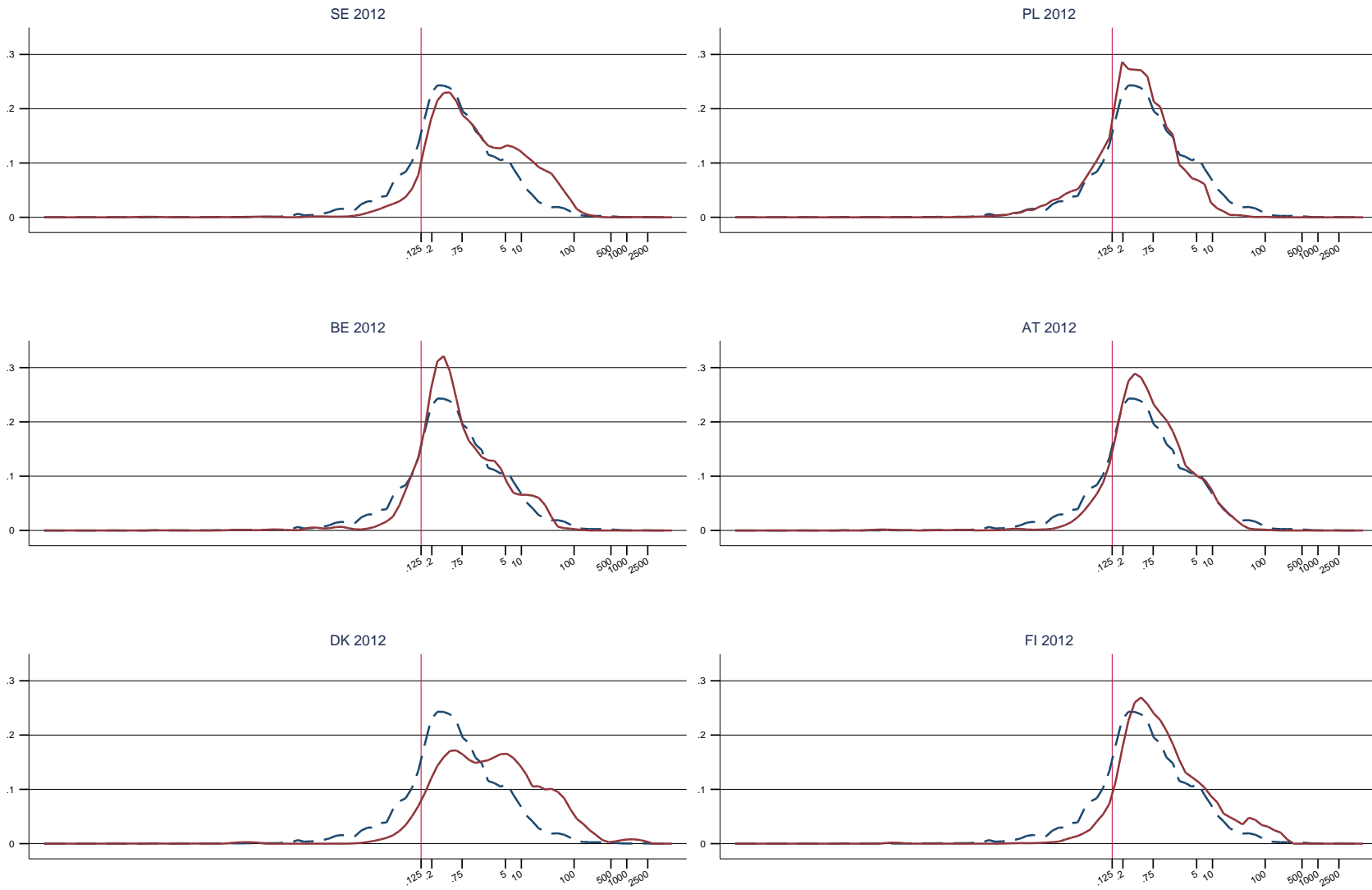
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Figure 3

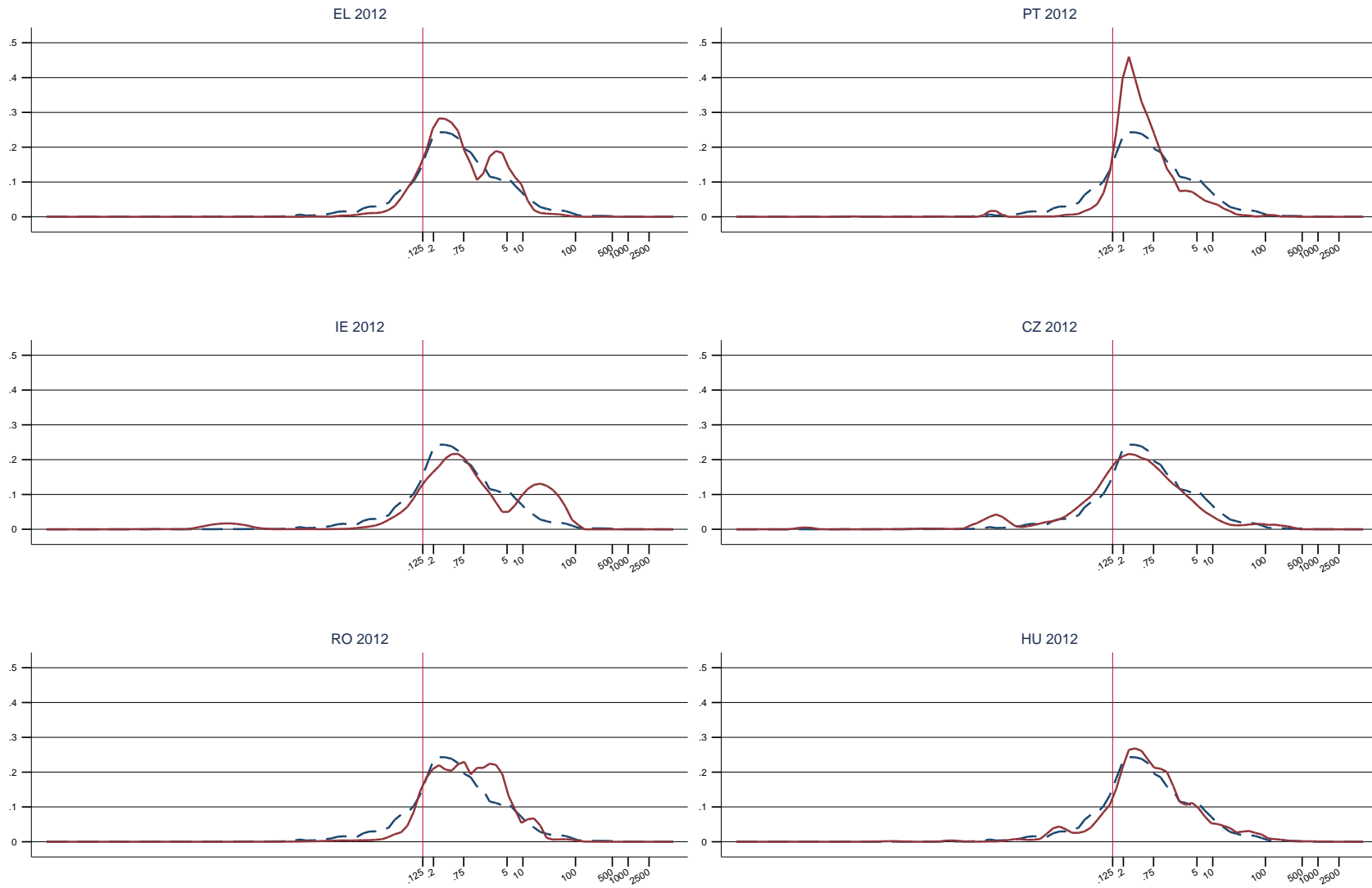
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Figure 4

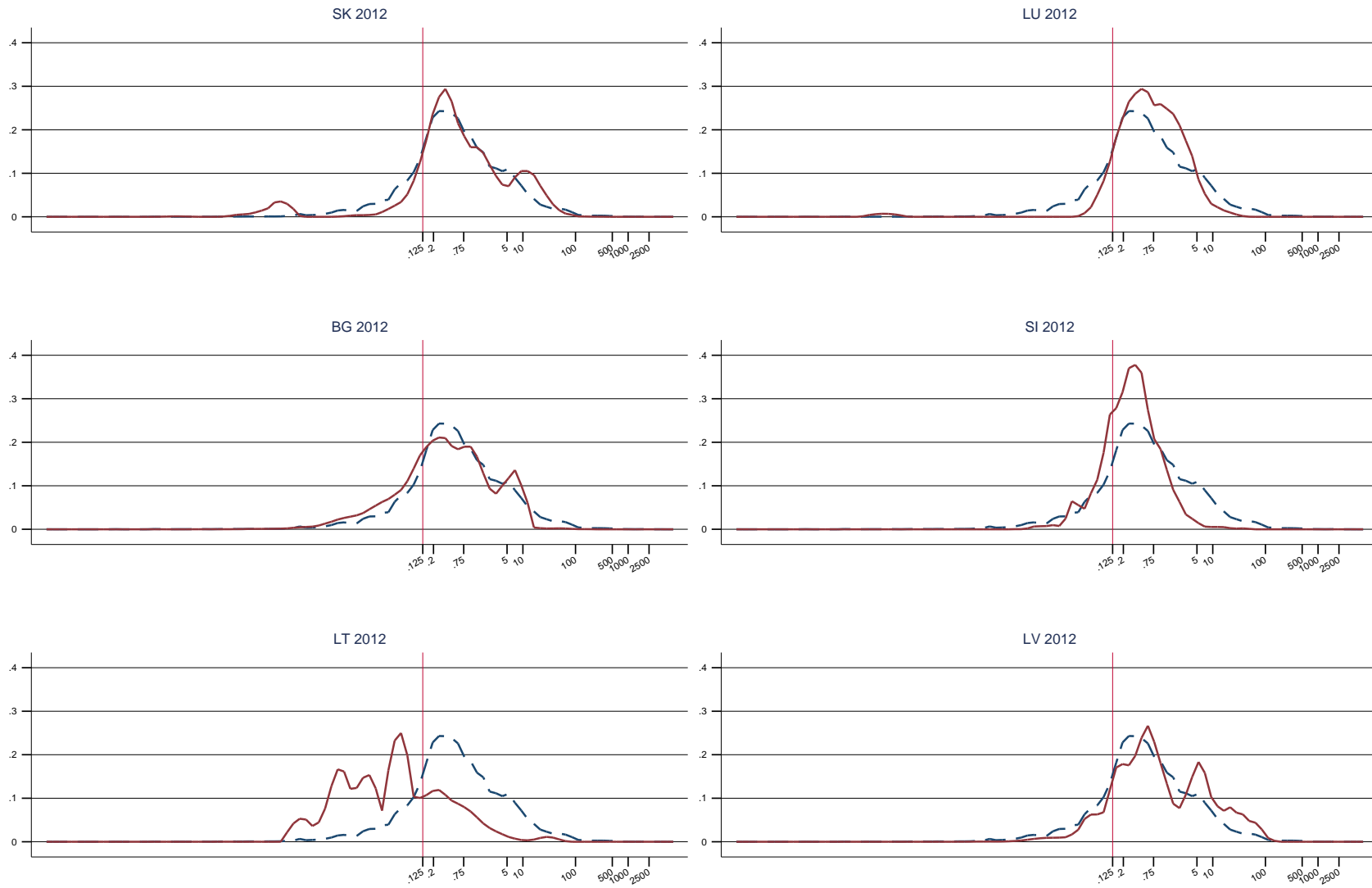
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Figure 5

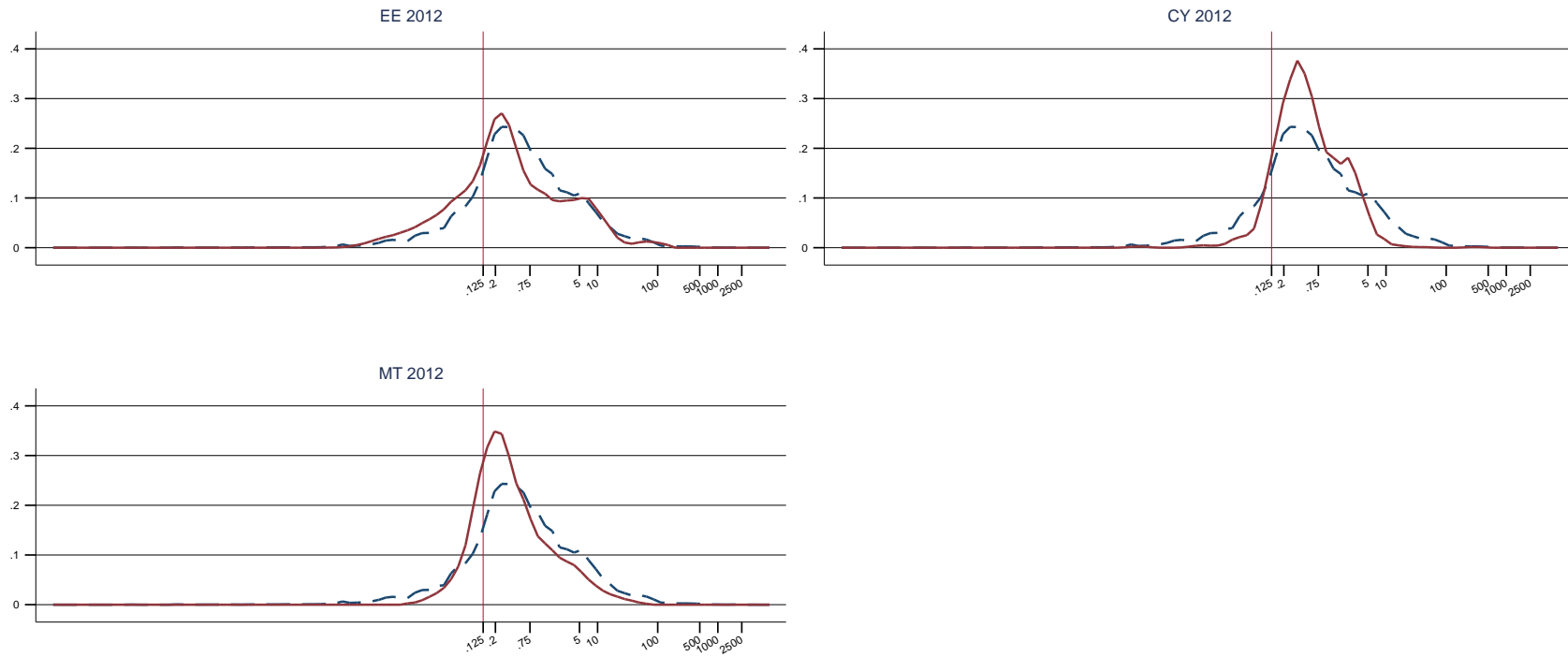
Distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Figure 6

Distribution of CANs above 0 euros

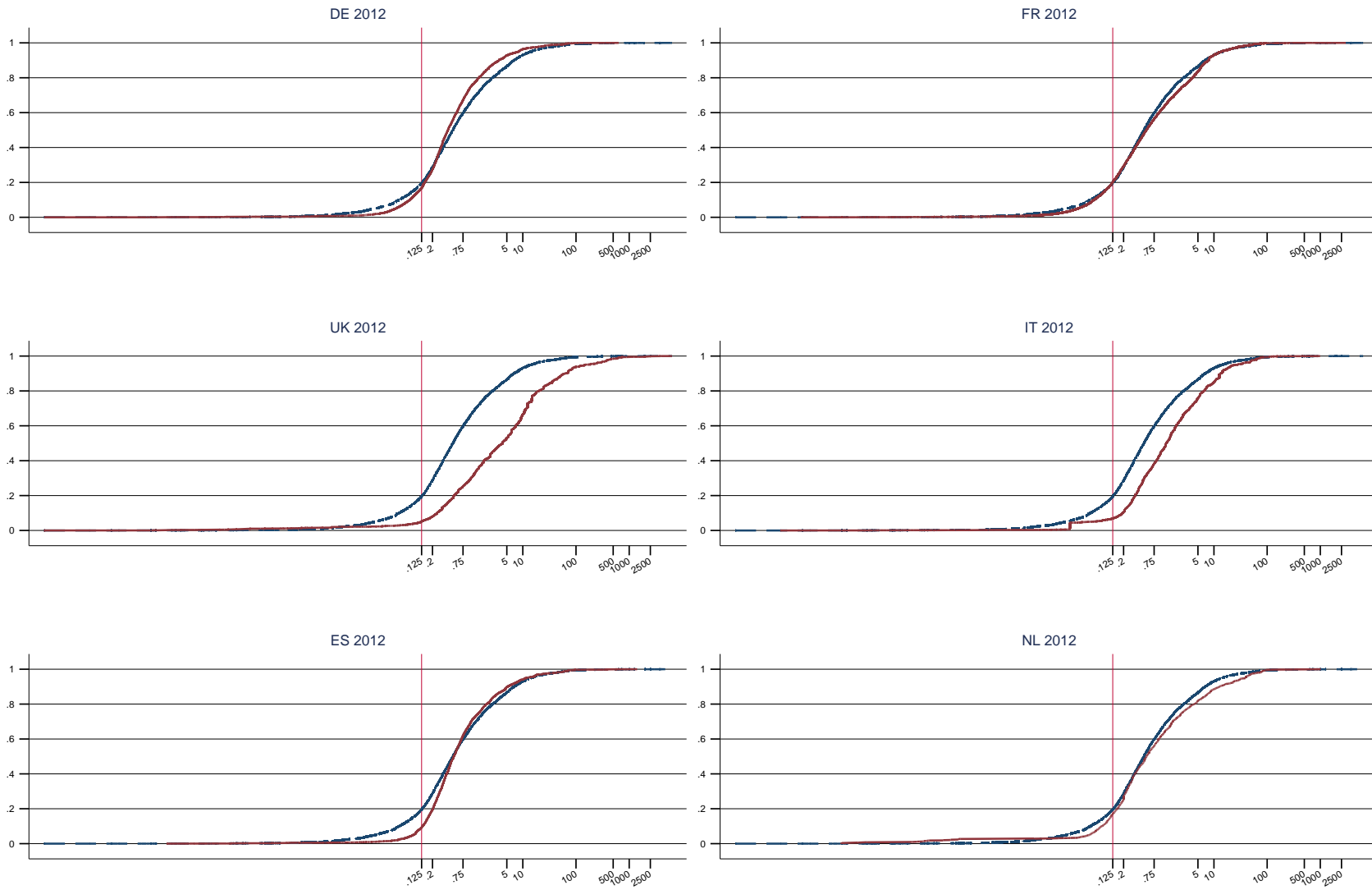


(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Cumulative density functions

Figure 7

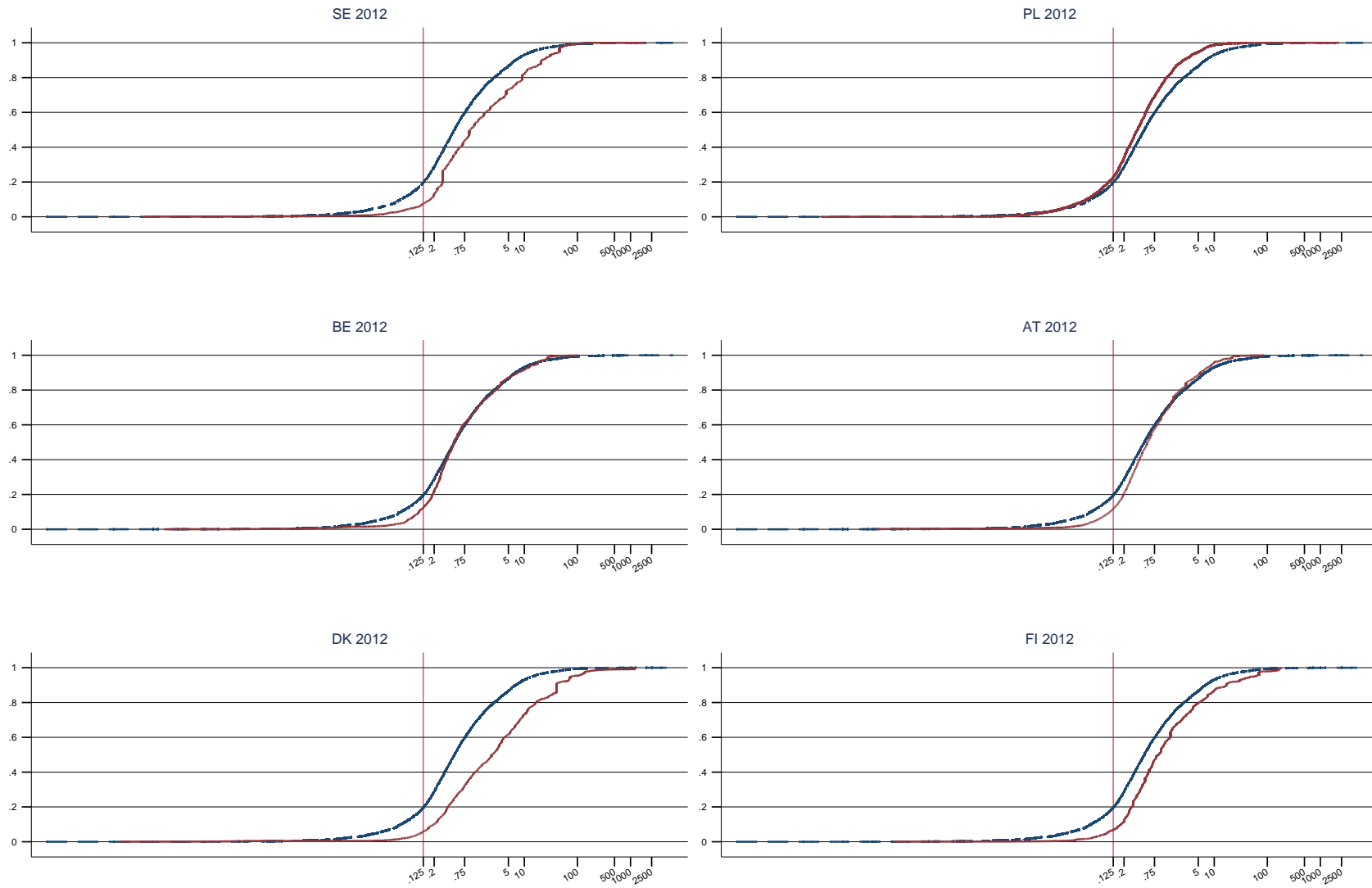
Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Figure 8

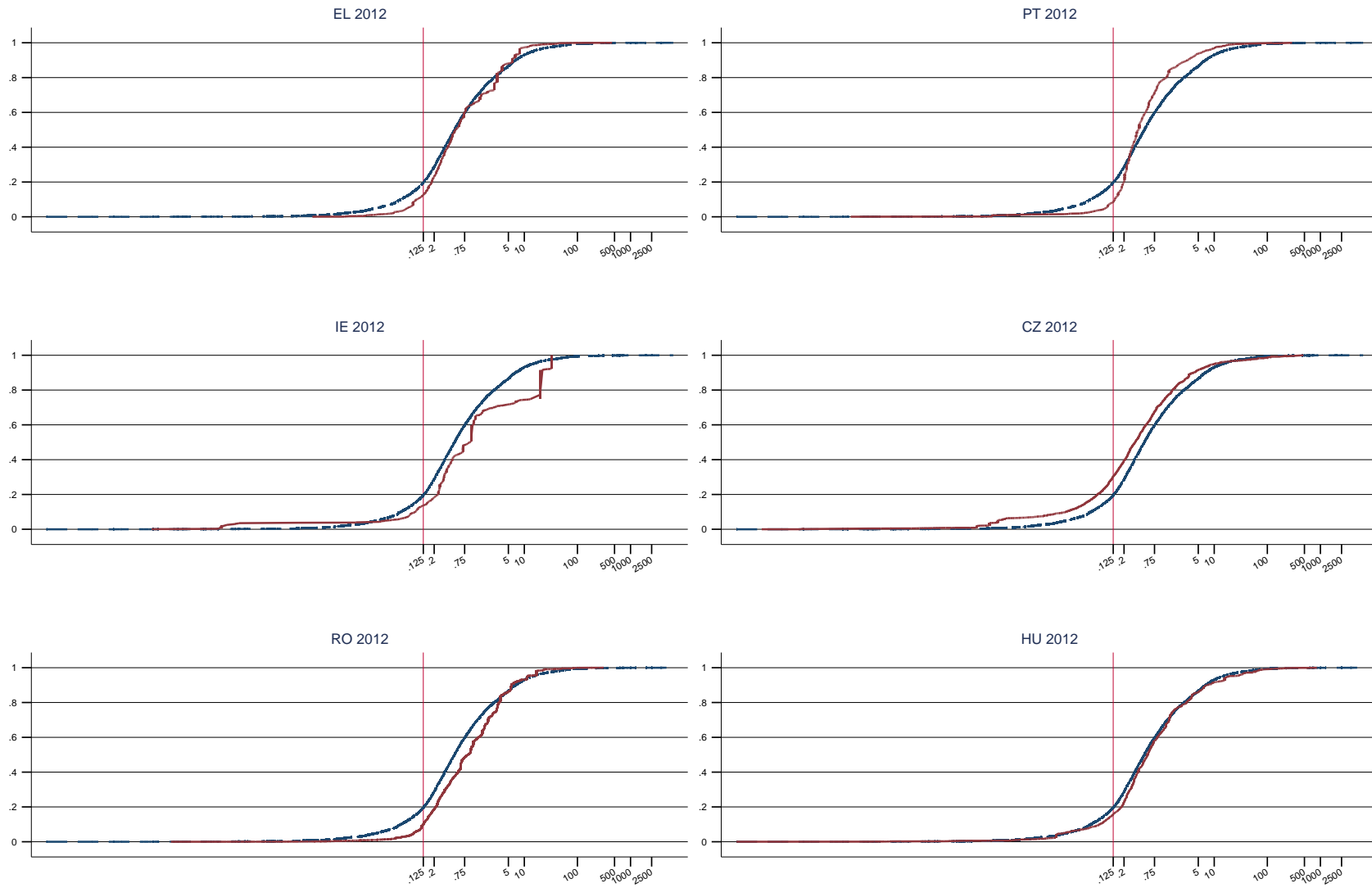
Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Figure 9

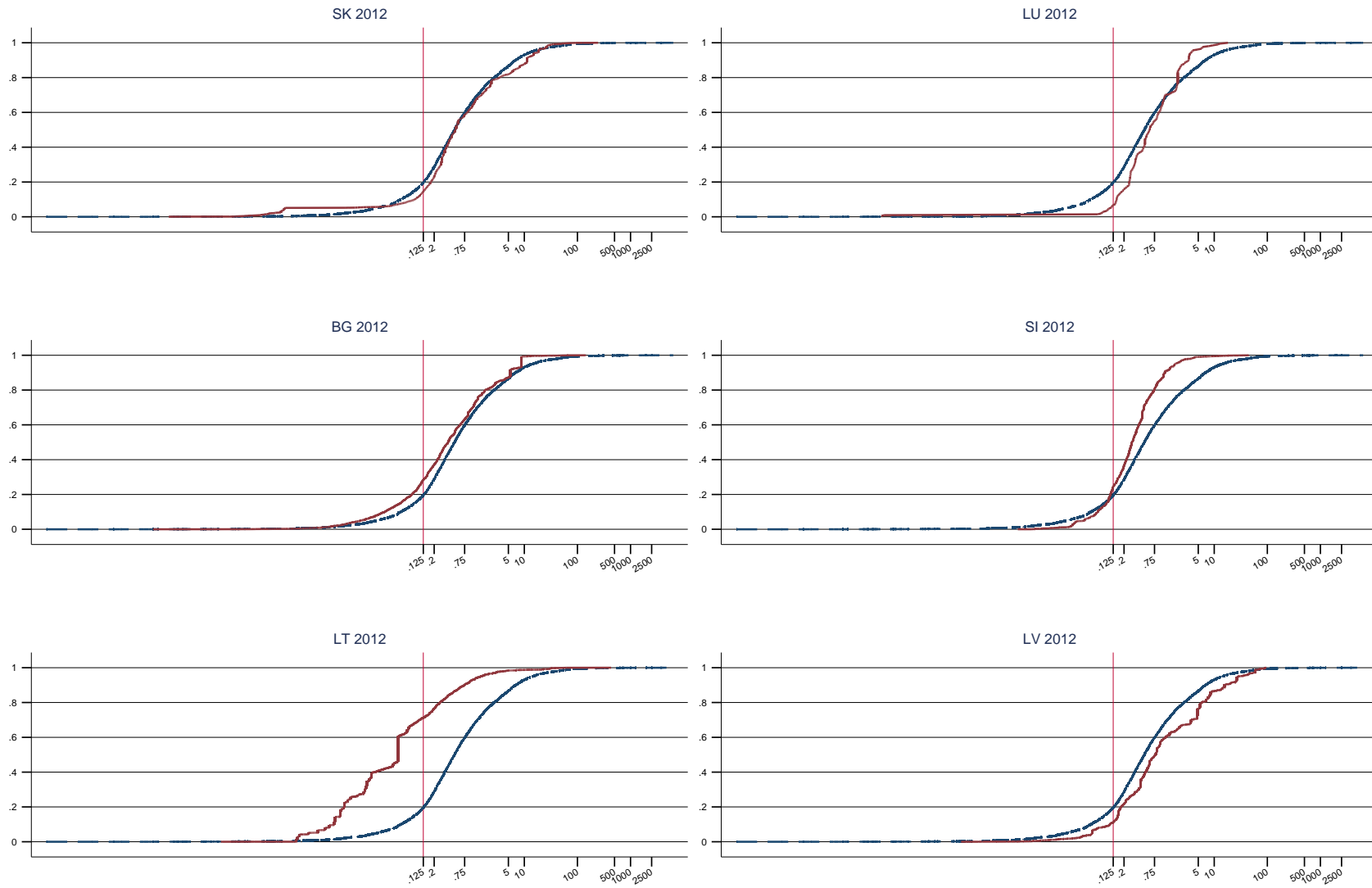
Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Figure 10

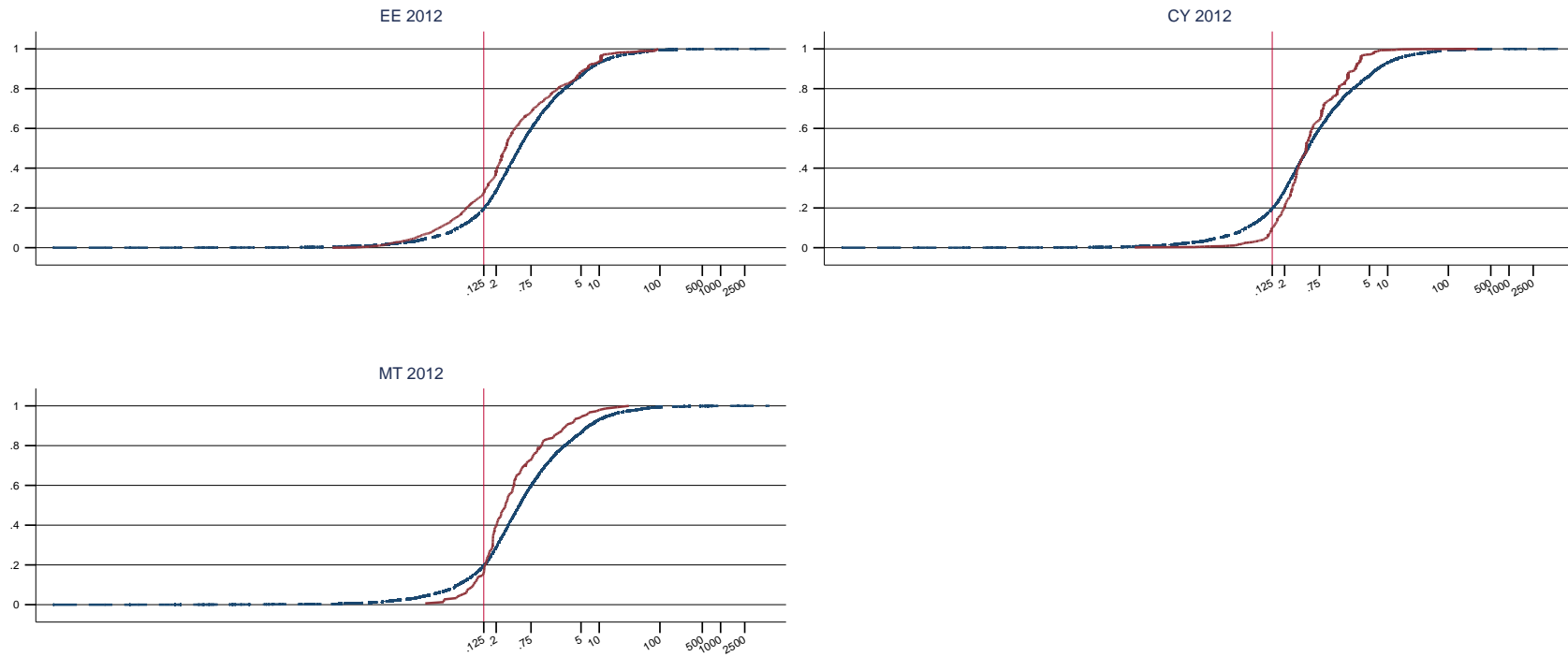
Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Figure 11

Cumulative distribution of CANs above 0 euros



(Logarithmic scale in million Euros. Dashed-blue line represents EU distribution)

Concentration of public procurement

Figure 12

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

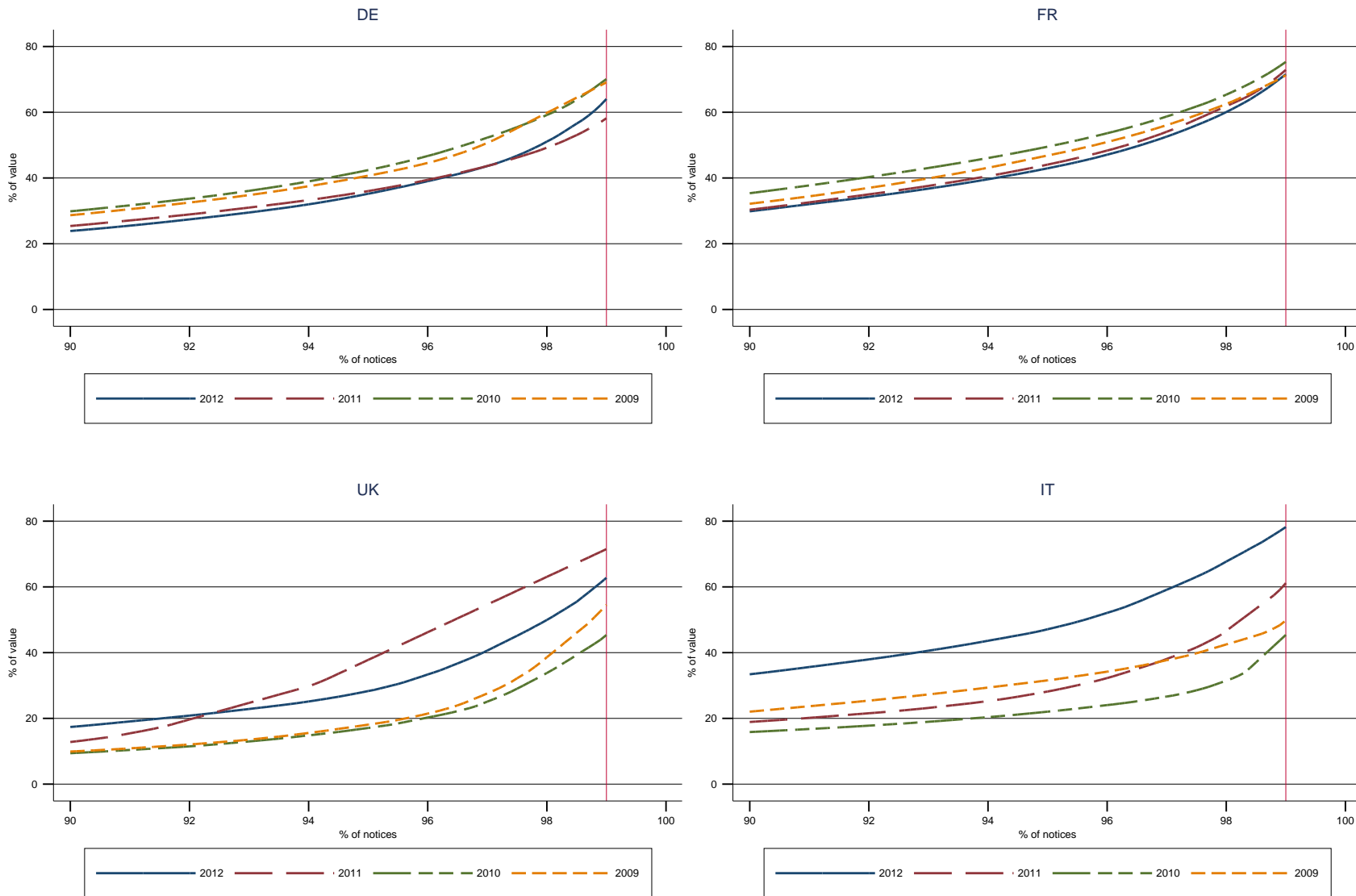


Figure 13

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

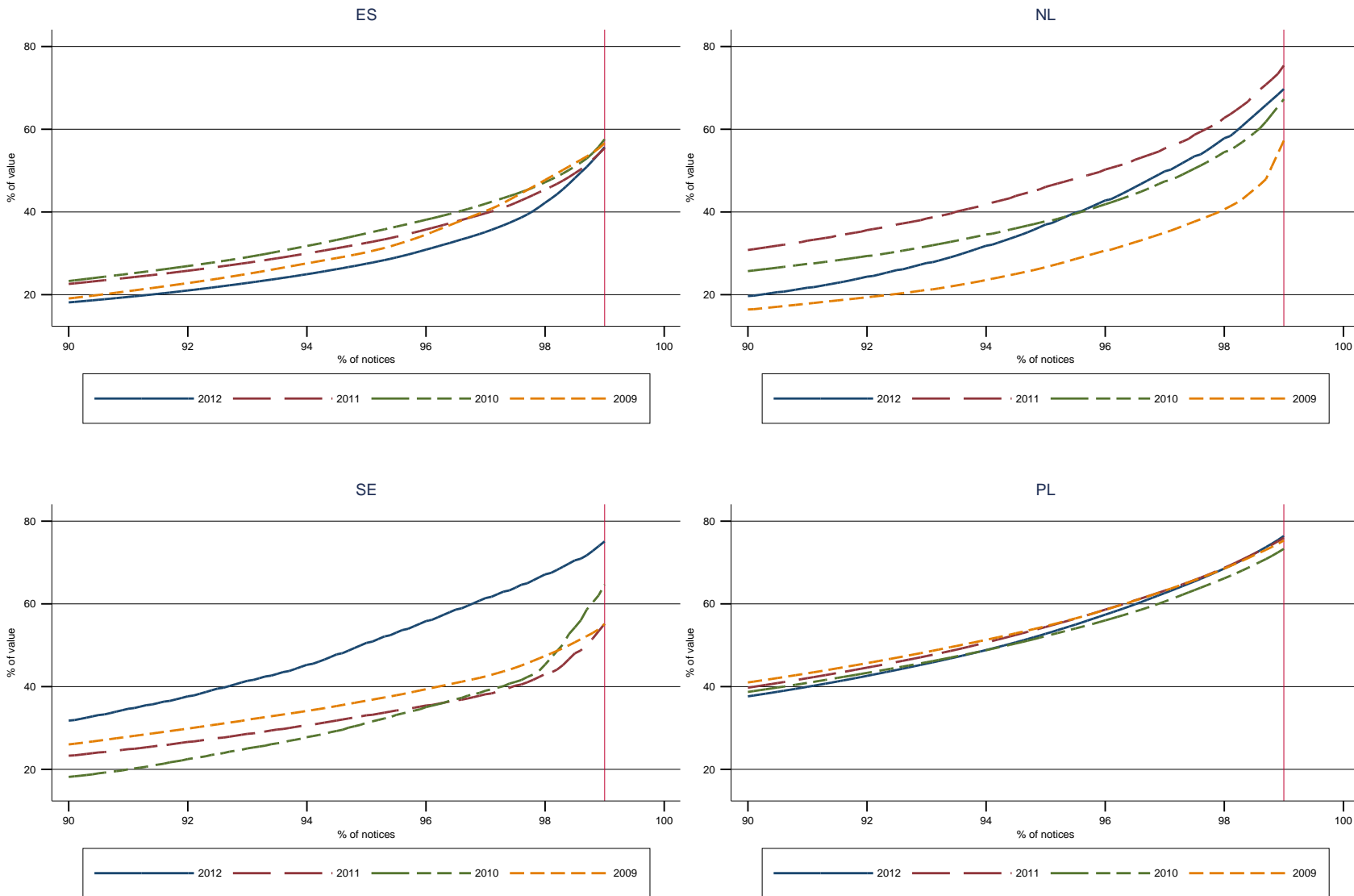


Figure 14

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

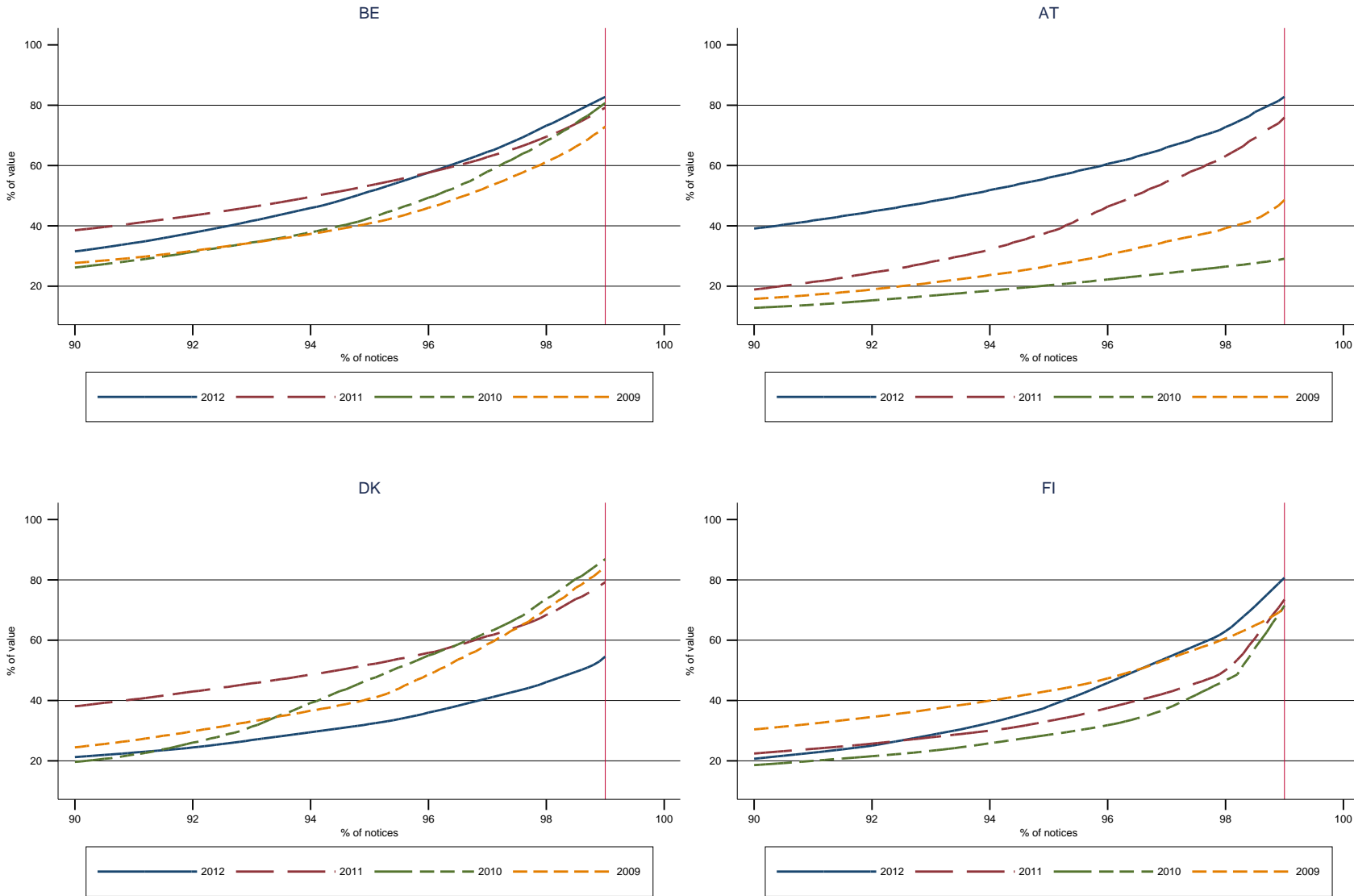


Figure 15

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

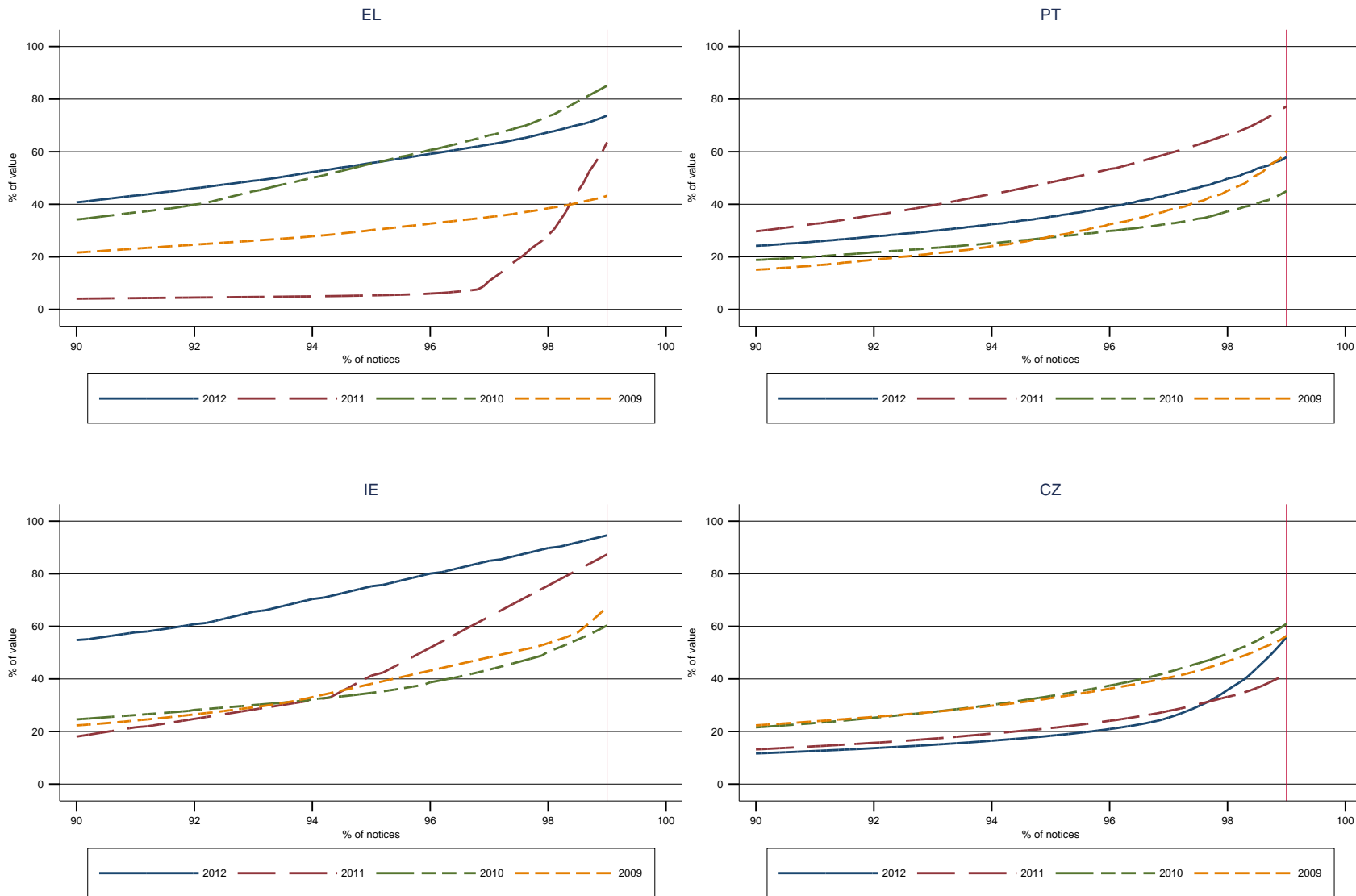


Figure 16

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

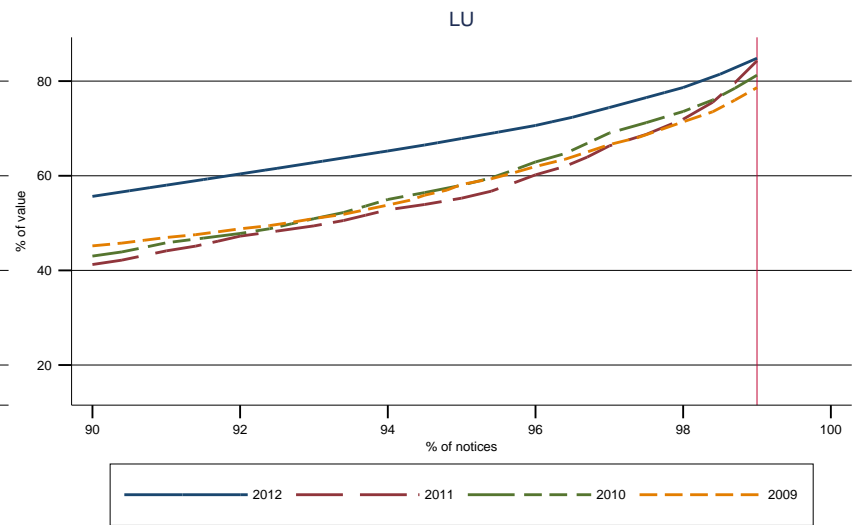
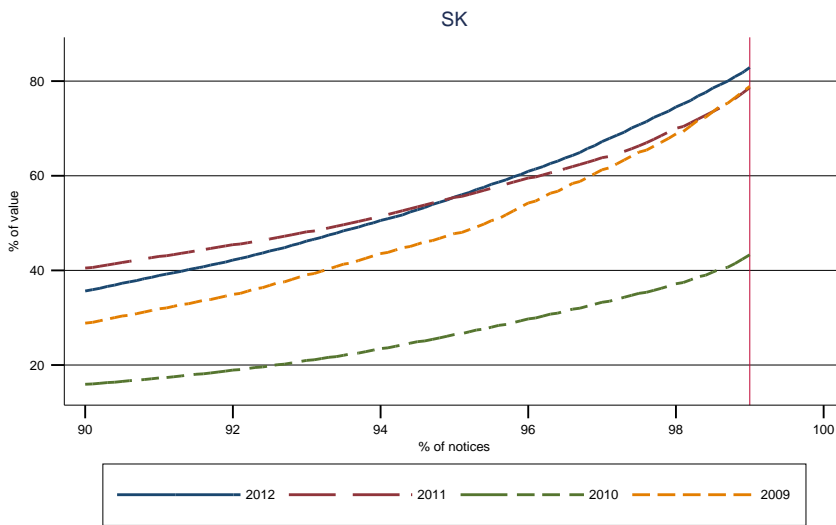
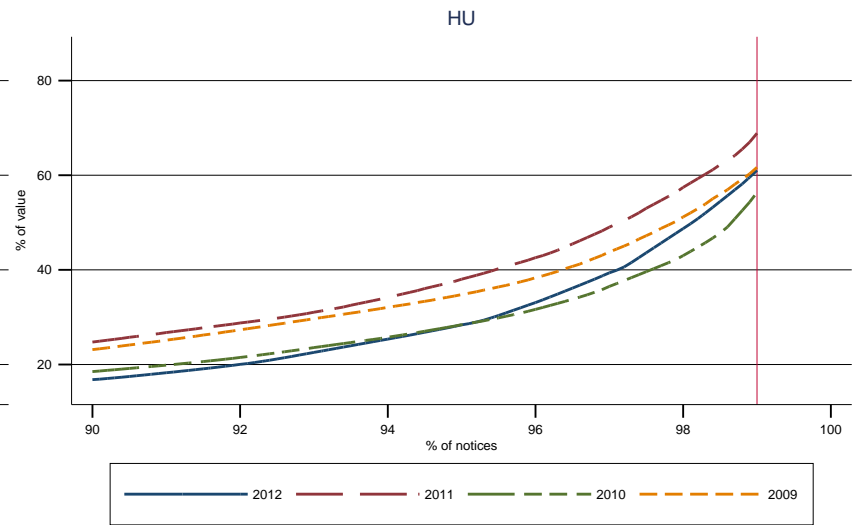
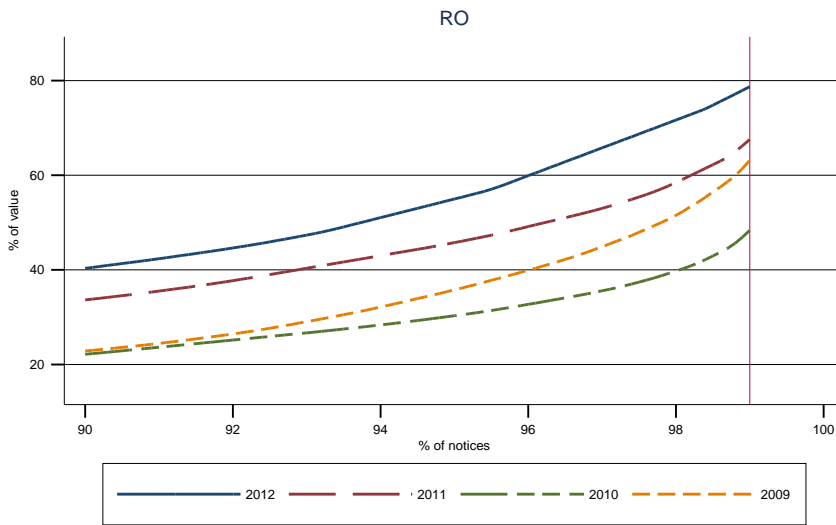


Figure 17

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

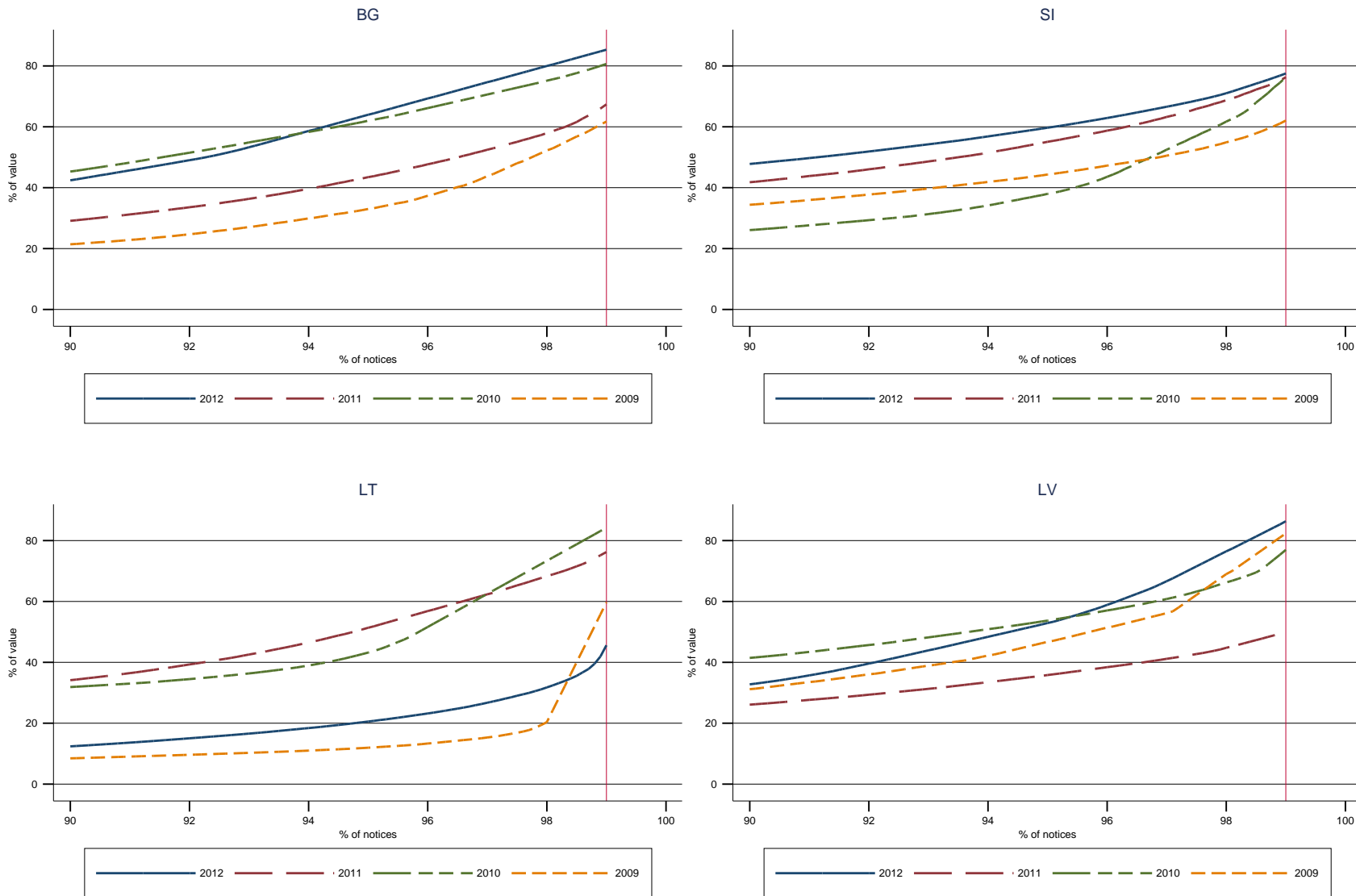


Figure 18

Recent evolution of concentration curves of CANs above 0 euros

